

## THE ALMA RECORD

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF ALMA, MICHIGAN

## MY RICH OLD GRANDFATHER

You may not believe it, but my grandfather was a rich old man, and he thoroughly enjoyed his riches, and strange to say, shared them with his friends.

He was a quaint old man, and had some queer notions about the responsibilities of life and the relations of men with their neighbors. He lived in a log house, on a new farm in a pioneer section. The house had three windows, two doors and a cat hole for the convenience of the family and the neighbors, and it was lighted at night by nice white tallow candles, which grandmother made when she was not busy tending baby, spinning yarn, weaving cloth, knitting stockings, trying out lard, making soft soap, manufacturing sausage, piecing bed quilts, drying apples, making clothes, churning butter, cooking the meals, feeding the pigs, milking the cows, and doing such other little odd jobs as one found around the household for busy work.

Grandfather had no telephone because there was none. Poor old man, he never saw an automobile nor even heard of one, and such a thing as a rural mail carrier had never been heard of either. He drove an ox team, and went to town about once a month to take a grist to be ground, get the mail, and incidentally bring home the necessary tea, sugar, pepper and salt. The family larder was always provided with a plenty and some to spare to the sick or the needy neighbors.

Grandfather worked hard every day, except Sunday, clearing up his farm, caring for his stock, providing fuel, planting and cultivating and harvesting crops, and grandmother helped in every way that she possibly could. They aided their neighbors when they were sick, and grandmother could tell you about the birth of most of the babies in the community. When they were finally called to their reward, after a long life of labor, the farm sold for \$3200, but they were rich folks and always had been.

I suppose you have come to the conclusion long ago, that there is no particular reason for me to blow about the riches of my grandfather and you probably agree with me that he must have been a quaint old man. But don't get cocky about that, for he probably was as rich as your grandfather and did not have to work a bit harder. And they were both richer than we are in many things.

The riches of our grandfathers and grandmothers did not consist of houses and lands, stocks and bonds, automobiles, yachts, flying machines, silk shirts and hose, fine clothes, gold punch bowls and vanity cases, and silver cigarette holders. Their riches consisted rather in contentment with their lot, the willingness to give of their best in labor every day, in happiness at the result of their labor meager as it was, and little as it produced.

Every morning they asked the good Lord to provide for them and for their neighbors and they had full faith that the provision would be made, with the assistance of their earnest labor. Every evening they knelt down and returned thanks to the Lord, that provision had been made and that their needs had been supplied abundantly. They did not fret because the farm was new, the house built of logs, the windows few, the candles dim, the ox team slow, the living plain and the neighbors far away. They were happy in the thought of making a living, bringing up their children in the fear and love of the Lord to honest manhood and virtuous womanhood; and the happiness of their home and the association with their neighbors was a part of their riches.

Probably none of us would want to live in pioneer days as our grandfathers did, but we should be happy in the thought that we enjoy so much more than they did, and we should be content to give our community our best effort every day, accept the result, and return thanks to the Lord that we are permitted to live and work under conditions immeasurably better and richer than our rich old grandfathers ever knew in the days when they knelt down around the family altar every night and reverently thanked the Lord for providing for their needs abundantly.

## OUR COMMUNITY LIFE

Every community has its own peculiar problems to settle, and these problems must be settled by the people of the community, in a harmonious co-operation for the common good.

It is very essential for every man and woman to recognize the facts that no one has a monopoly on all the good ideas, that wisdom did not originate with any particular set of folks, that honesty is quite a common thing, and that virtue exists outside our little clique, whoever we may be.

When we remember that the other fellow is just as likely to be right as we are, that he is just as honest, just as truthful, just as sincere, just as dependable, and just as patriotic, even if our ideas differ, then we are in a position to meet on a common plane of endeavor and accomplish really worth while things.

Much of the future progress of a town depends upon the home life of the community. If the town is divided into business, social, religious and political groups or cliques, with hard and fast lines drawn and each pulling against the others, there is but little opportunity for real progress. The people can not get together on a common plane of understanding and work. No one faction is willing to accept the leadership of another.

But when a town is comparatively free from paralyzing cliques and jealousies there is great opportunity for advancement. Everybody knows everybody else, each feels free to advance suggestions to others, and in turn is willing to receive them. In this way the best points of every proposition are brought to the surface, and the logical leader to carry a work to completion is easily selected.

The closed mind is the heritage of a town divided against itself. It imbibes but few new thoughts, and those few are centered around the particular clique to which the mind belongs. The open mind gathers in much food for new thought, and that thought is capable of expansion and development in many ways.

The open mind is the one that will make our city a prosperous, happy community. Let's keep our minds open all the time, our mouths shut most of the time, and work for the best interests of our own home community with all our heart, mind and strength, and then watch it grow.

## Where Your Taxes Go

How Uncle Sam Spends Your Money in Conducting Your Business

By EDWARD G. LOWRY

Author "Washington Clean-Up," "Banks and Financial Systems," etc. Contributor Political and Economic Articles to Leading Periodicals and a Writer of Recognized Authority on the National Government's Business Methods.

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## MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD

Secretary Mellon of the treasury, in a letter to Representative Fordney, chairman of the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives, says: "Ordinary expenditures for the first three quarters of the fiscal year, 1921, have been \$8,783,771.99, or at the rate of about \$5,000,000,000 for the year. . . . According to the latest estimates of the spending departments, . . . ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year, 1922, in including interest on the public debt, will be over \$4,000,000,000."

"The nation cannot continue to spend at this shocking rate. As the President said in his message, the burden is unbearable, and there are two avenues of relief. One is resistance in appropriation and the other is the utmost economy in administration."

R. C. Ledingwell, formerly an assistant secretary of the treasury, whom I have quoted previously in these articles, and who is still deeply and actively interested in securing reformation in national expenditures, commenting on this utterance of Secretary Mellon, says: "Why should there be retrenchment in public expenditure? Why does the secretary of the treasury speak of current and estimated expenditures as shocking? What is the evil that we are discussing and what is its effect?"

"Government expenditures must be met from taxes. To the extent that they are met promptly from taxes and from honest taxes directly laid upon the incomes of the people, and in proportion to those incomes, exaggeration of the evil of government expenditure is avoided. Government expenditure takes the money of all the people for the supposed benefit of a portion of the people, honestly or dishonestly, equally or unequally, avowedly by direct taxation, or surreptitiously by the indirect taxation which results from inflation of currency and credit and of the public debt."

"Government expenditure takes the fruits of the earth and the labor of the people and diverts them from the productive and reproductive enterprises of men, from the natural enjoyment of the men, who by their prudence, foresight and effort, created the wealth and made it available, to the sometimes benevolent and sometimes belligerent, but almost always economically wasteful, purposes of government."

"Government exploits all of us for the benefit, or supposed benefit, of some of us. Yielding to the vague aspirations of men for a better world or a better distribution of the good things of this earth, government imposes upon all of us ever-increasing burdens in the effort to benefit well-to-do and organized minorities."

"Each of the executive departments is concerned to improve its service and to discover new and useful fields of service. The entire organization of the army, of the navy, of each of the departments, independent offices and agencies of the government, is devoted to an important task. Its particular function seems of vital usefulness, even necessity. Experts in each are alive to its defects and to the opportunities for usefulness which have not been availed of."

"The secretary, or other head of the department, drawn from private life, perhaps wholly ignorant at the outset of the nature and extent of its problems, promptly becomes the advocate of the policies and demands of his permanent assistants and bureau chiefs. If he does not become such advocate, he may break down the morale of his organization and possibly lose the confidence of his personnel."

"Behind it all is the pressure of organized interests in the constituencies, which are the beneficiaries of specific expenditures, operating upon politicians, executive departments, senators and congressmen. The strident voice of greed is heard in the market place and in legislative halls; the voice of the people is barely audible."

"The fact that each project is considered separately, without reference, either in executive departments or congress, to ways and means of financing it, prevents concentration of popular opinion on the awful total. All agree that there must be economy, but as each item is presented all seemingly agree that that is not the proper field for economy. There must be economy, but there must be a merchant marine, whatever the cost. There must be economy, but the government must pay high wages to railroad employees and furnish transportation on the railroads at less than cost. There must be economy, but the World War soldiers must have their bonus. There must be economy, but Civil War pensions must be increased. There must be economy, but we must prepare for war, regardless of expense."

You know this is true. The new budget law will help very much this condition, but unless you are interested, continuously, actively, openly interested, your money will not be saved."

The tarpon is a gigantic conch of the berring, weighing anything up to 500 pounds. A rod only ten feet long and a line little stronger than a string is used, and the fisherman landing a tarpon is awarded a special button by the Florida club.

## The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE  
XXI—ILLINOIS

KASKASKIA, the oldest town in Illinois, is on the site of an Indian village and it was here that Father Marquette, after his first discovery of the Illinois river, established a Jesuit mission in 1675. Four years later La Salle, the French explorer, passed through the Great Lakes, landed at the Chicago river and pushed on to the Illinois river, which he named after the Indian tribes living in that region. Here he built a fort and sent his boat back to Montreal for further supplies. When his vessel did not return he started home on foot and succeeded in finding his way to Montreal through a thousand miles of tangled wilderness. He gathered together another expedition and returned to the fort, which he had left in charge of his companion Tonty. The fort he found in ruins, but finally succeeded in locating and rescuing Tonty, who had been driven out by the Iroquois Indians.

This riverway to the Mississippi became one of the leading avenues of communication between the French in the North and Louisiana. French settlers soon located here and established the most friendly relations with the Indians. In fact, though the Illinois country was ceded by France to England in 1763, the sentiment of the Indians and French together was so hostile that it was several years before the territory could be occupied.

During the Revolution it was George Rogers Clark and his expedition into the territory north of the Ohio which captured Kaskaskia and drove the English from this province. Various states claimed rights to parts of this territory, but these were finally ceded to the federal government and in 1787 it was formed into the Northwest Territory. This tract extended from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi and was eventually divided into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In 1818 Illinois was admitted as the twenty-first state with an area of 58,065 square miles. The state is one of the most level in the country and is often called the Prairie State. Politically Illinois is the most important state in the Union next to New York and Pennsylvania as it has twenty-nine electoral votes for president.

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## THE SLEET

A winter day, most beautiful but dire,  
In allegree of time securely set.  
When tiger-night did't spread a sheet of wet  
Across the surface of his earthly lyre,  
The wee moments of dawn showed keen desire  
And here did't with the Prince of Frost coquet,  
So deftly they but spin then cast their net,  
Was caught, the landscape 'round in gem-attire.  
Lo! We beheld the lay of ice, wet ice,  
And dripping fall of sparkling beads,  
Bedangling icicles in bright device  
That fringe most everything with airy blades  
And things alive, in shining frozen vise,  
Alas, were broken bent. Frosty deeds!

—Eulah E. Hannah.

## Green Cloud Over Coral Island.

It would be difficult for sailors to locate the low-lying coral islands, or atolls, of the Pacific but for the fact that over each of them there generally hangs a cloud of a characteristic green hue. After one of these green "atoll clouds" has been seen, the phenomenon is always easily recognized. The cloud is due to moisture evaporated from the warm water of the shallow lagoon. The smooth surface of the lagoon acts as a mirror and throws a greenish reflection on the cloud.

Device Saves Lives of Birds.  
Any one who has watched a moth circling round a candle will have noticed that the intensity of the fascination does not prevent the moth from coming at intervals to rest on the rim of the candlestick. In the same way naturalists have discovered that if perches are fixed around the lighthouse beacon a little below the strongest beams the birds will use them as resting places. In Holland these perches are now employed with gratifying success.

"THE RATS AROUND MY PLACE WERE WISE," SAYS JOHN TUTHILL.

"Tried everything to kill them. Mixed poison with meal, meat, cheese, etc. Wouldn't touch it. Tried RAT-SNAP, inside of ten days got rid of all rats." You don't have to mix RAT-SNAP with food. Saves fussing, bother. Break a cake of RAT-SNAP, lay it where rats scamper. You will see no more.

Three sizes, 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by C. R. Murphy and Winslow Bros. Drug Stores.—advertisement

Record Directory  
FOR READY REFERENCE

**President and Congress**  
President, Warren G. Harding, Ohio, salary \$75,000, with allowance for traveling expenses up to \$25,000 extra, and \$100,000 more for clerk hire and White House expenses—\$200,000 in all. (Subject to change)  
Vice-President, Calvin Coolidge, Mass., salary \$15,000. President pro tem of senate, Albert B. Cummins, Iowa.  
Speaker of House, Frederick H. Gillett of Mass., salary \$12,000. The 80 Senators and 435 Representatives of 67th congress receive \$7,500 salary each, with mileage extra at 20 cents a mile each way, each session, figured on distance between their homes and Washington; also \$125 extra for stationery, newspapers, etc. Each is also allowed \$2,000 a year for clerk hire. Ratio of representation, one member to each 211,817 population.  
Party Division in 67th Congress: House 261 Rep., 123 Dem., 1 Soc. Senate 69 Rep., 37 Dem.  
U. S. Senators—Chas. E. Townsend, Truman H. Newberry, Representative in Congress—Joseph W. Fordney.

**The Cabinet**  
Arranged in order of presidential succession:  
Sec'y. State, Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.; Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, Pa.; War, John W. Weeks, Mass.; Atty.-Gen., Harry M. Daugherty, Ohio; Postmaster-Gen., Will H. Hays, Ind.; Sec'y. Navy, Edwin Denby, Mich.; Interior, Albert B. Fall, N. Mex.; Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, Iowa; Commerce, Herbert C. Hoover, Calif.; Labor, James J. Davis, Pa. Salary of each \$12,000.  
**The Supreme Court**  
Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, salary \$15,000. Associate Justices, salary, \$14,500 each: Jos. McKenna, Calif. (Rep.); Wm. R. Hughes, N. J. (Dem.); Wm. R. Day, Ohio (Rep.); Willis VanDevanter, Wyo. (Rep.); Mahlon Pitney, N. J. (Rep.); James McReynolds, Tenn. (Dem.); Louis D. Brandeis, Mass. (Dem.); John H. Clarke, Ohio (Dem.).

**Michigan Government**  
Governor, Alex. J. Groesbeck, salary, \$5,500; Lieut. Gov., Thomas Reed, salary, \$500.00; Secretary of State, Charles J. Deland, salary, \$2,000.00; State Treas., Frank E. Goodman, salary, \$2,000.00; Auditor Gen., Oranuel E. Fuller, salary, \$2,500.00; Attorney Gen., Martin Wiley, salary, \$2,000.00; Supt. of Public Instruction, Thomas E. Johnson, salary, \$1,000.00; State Highway Com., Frank E. Rogers, salary, \$1,500.00; Senator of District, Aaron Aronson, salary, \$800.00; Representative of District, David G. Locke, salary, \$800.00; Supreme Court Justices, salary \$7,000.00; Joseph R. Moore, Joseph H. Steele, Howard Weist, Grant Fellows, John W. Stone, Geo. M. Clark, John E. Bird, Nelson Sharp.

**County Officers**  
Circuit Judge, Edward J. Molinet, salary \$3,000.00; Judge of Probate, James G. Kress, salary, \$2,000.00; A. T. Willert, salary, \$200.00; Clerk, Bernie Case, salary, \$1,500.00; Treas., Sidney Evey, salary, \$1,500.00; Pres. Atty., Romaine Clark, salary, \$200.00; Register of Deeds, Chas. Heller, salary, \$200.00; School Com., Howard Potter, salary, \$1,000.00; Circuit Court Com., Archie McCall, Wm. A. Eshley, Geo. E. Brain Com., Evra Laycock, salary \$1,500; Coroner, W. K. Ludwig, Dr. Hall, fees.

**City Government**  
Mayor, Chas. E. Murphy, salary, \$300.00; City Commissioners, John G. Chick, Floyd Gines, A. J. Archer, Philip Cresser, salary, \$200.00; City Manager, Wm. E. Reynolds, salary \$500.00; City Clerk, Francis C. Hayward, salary \$300.00; City Treasurer, D. W. Adams, salary, \$150.00; City Attorney, Wm. A. Buhler, salary, \$1,200.00; Health Officer, Dr. John N. Day, salary, \$1,500.00; Chief of Police, James H. Cameron, salary, \$1,750.00; Supervisors, 1st ward, Jesse E. Fuller, 2nd ward, Nicholas E. Snad, 3rd ward, Albert P. Cook, 4th ward, Jacob D. Heiman, salary, \$5.00 per day on actual time.

Commencing December 26 we will do custom grinding. Call us for prices. Alma Elevator Co., 208 Woodworth ave.—advertisement 311f

## Think this Over

Foolish people often throw away a suit when it becomes rusty and dingy. It costs money to replace it.  
Wise people have the old suit cleaned, repaired and neatly pressed. It saves the price of a new one.  
Neatness in personal appearance is a modern necessity, but economy is always better than extravagance.  
Bring it to us for quick results.

## ALMA CITY DRY

:: CLEANERS ::

Call Phone 192.

## The Strand

THURSDAY and FRIDAY

DORIS MAY

—in—

"THE FOOLISH AGE"

Fox News Pathe Review

SATURDAY

PEARL WHITE

—in—

"The Broadway Peacock"

Christie Comedy

SUNDAY and MONDAY

Cecil B De Mille's

"SATURDAY NIGHT"

—also—

AL ST. JOHNS

—in—

"THE HAPPY PEST"

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY

DAVID POWELL

—in—

"The Princess of New York"

Travelog Kinograms

THURSDAY

SEENA OWEN

—in—

"The Woman God Changed"

Vaudeville

EACH THURSDAY NIGHT

## United States Tires

I am the only dealer in Alma authorized to handle all sizes of United States Tires.

Call in and see our line.

Vulcanizing and Tires Accessories

## Quality Tire Shop

H. L. HOWELL, Prop.

127 E. Superior St.



## Long Mileage Truck Tires

Where your hauling conditions demand truck tires that protect the load, driver and truck from the abuse of rough roads, decrease gasoline and oil consumption, furnish greater traction and increase the radius over which your truck operates, we recommend Goodyear Cord Tires.

For they not only do all of these things, but they give long mileage as well.

Call on us for quick service and long mileage truck tires.

## THOMPSON'S GARAGE

239 W. Superior St.

Phone 295

—Say you saw it advertised in The Record.

## CALIFORNIA ORANGES

ARE HIGHER ON ACCOUNT OF COLD WEATHER AND RAIN, BUT WE HOLD THE PRICE DOWN BECAUSE WE BOUGHT EARLY.

## A Carload of Bananas Just Received

## FORTINO BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Fruit Merchants

Branches at Ithaca and Mt. Pleasant

—Say you saw it advertised in The Record.

## Don't Spend Your Time Counting Pennies

Put them in this bank and you will soon be counting your dollars instead.

## Mr. Young Man

## Miss Young Woman

When you have money in your pocket don't you find it difficult to resist the temptation to spend some of it? And then don't you feel like spending a little more, and still more, as long as there is anything left to spend? Put your money in a savings account in this bank. It will always be here when you want it, and you will not be eternally tempted to spend it.

You can open an account with a dollar, and deposit any sum you like thereafter.

## The First State Bank

ALMA, MICHIGAN